NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.-TWELVE PAGES.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL ASSERTS PARIS STILL EXCITED OVER THE WRECK-THAT IT HAS MANY FLAWS.

THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION SCORED BY A CONSERVATIVE, WHO IS REBUKED BY PASSES ITS SECOND READING

IN THE COMMONS, ON SIR CHARLES RUS-

SELL'S MOTION.

London, April 5.-Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative, Member for the Kirkdale Division | vinces many that the original intention was to of Liverpool, and formerly a Behring Sea Commissioner, questioned the Government in the House of Commons this evening as to the bill accessible from three streets, Rue de Condé, Rue providing for the execution of the Paris award. de Vaugirard and Rue de Tournon. It was He wished to know whether or not the bill had | through a window on the Rue de Condé side that been fully approved by the Canadian Govern- the bomb was thrown.

the Colonial Office, answered that the Dominion Government had agreed in general to the conditions of the bill, although much opposed to one or two of its details. The Behring Sea bill, which had been introduced into the United States | Foyot by a side street, were shattered. Congress, differed in form from the bill before the House. In substance the two measures were similar. The points of difference would be ex-

Gibson Bowles, Conservative, Member for Lynn Regis-Was the agreement of Canada unditional or the same as in 1891, when a odus vivendi was agreed to on the condition that Canadian scalers should receive compensa-

Mr. Buxton-The honorable member must wait for a decided answer until the Government receive the papers. The Government understand that Canada has not attached any conditions, and that compensation has not been

Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, then moved the second reading. He reviewed the occurrences leading up to the Paris arbitration and currences leading up to the Paris arbitration and complimented Lord Salisbury upon his efforts to make a friendly arrangement with the United States. "It would have been a most unhappy event," said Sir Charles, "If the two countries which have so much in common had resorted to the rude methods of force to decide their quarre." ("Hear!" Hear!") Sir Charles referred to the services of the late Lord Hannen, who represented to the privately interests in the Arbitration Tririces of the late Lord Hannen, who represented Great Britain's interests in the Arbitration Tribunal, speaking of the impressive dignity and conspicuous fidelity with which he discharged his duties. "The award of the court was very his duties, "The award of the court was very added, "It settled questions of jurisdiction in accordance with the view which our Government had first put forward, and provided proper regulations of the fisheries as well as redress for the British subjects who suffered injury. The bill is drawn practically on the lines of the modus drawn practically on the lines of the modus appendix but the area to which its provisions apdrawn practically on the lines of the modus vivendi, but the area to which its provisions ap-ply is somewhat wider. It applies only to British ects, as the American bill applies only to

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that the Government had pursued a wise course in not losing a moment in fulfilling British obligations. In doing this work of international justice the Ministers would have the support of himself and his colleagues. ("Heart" Heart")

Sir George Balen-Powell protested that the bill had many flaws and was the reverse of protection of the fur seals. It was a grave emission, he said, that it did not provide for a close ecason ashore. The slaughter of seals ashore led to the extinction of the animals in certain regions.

Gibson Bowles found fault with the Paris ourt of Arbitration. Its decision, he said, had yen Great Britain the shadow without the sub-

stance in Behring Sca.

Sir Richard Webster, Conservitive, Member for the Isle of Wight, and one of the British counsel before the Puris Tribunal, rebuked Mr. Bowles. Neither the time nor the place, he ad, was fitting for a challenge of the Tribunal's decisions. The Legislatures of the two countries were bound in honor to give effect to the award. All in all, the regulations would suppress the evils which both Governments objected to most strenuously. The award was a monument to what could be done by fair argument toward settling dangerous international differences.

After Sir Richard Webster's speech the bill sed its second reading.

THE HOUSE BILL PASSED. THE ADMINISTRATION PLEASED WITH THE PROMPT ACTION OF CONGRESS-DETER-MINED TO ENFORCE THE

PARIS AWARD. Washington, April 5,-Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) in the House to-day, asked unanimous consent which was granted) for the present consideration endations of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration

for the preservation of the fur seal. The bill was read, and Mr. McCreary explained its provisions. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Maine) referring to the provi tion providing for the seizure of American vessels by British officers, upon condition that reciprocal right be granted American officers to seize British vessels, asked whether this was in pursuance to any part of the award by the arbitrators, or was taken from one of the various treaties looking to the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, replied that the section was drawn by the gentleman who represented the United States before the tribunal, and was deemed essential to the enforcement of the provisions of th award. It was based upon the terms of the treaty of 1870 for the suppression of the slave trade. The bill was read a third time, and passed with-

The President and Secretary Gresham learned of the passage of the bill a few moments after the House had acted, and they both expressed gratification at the prompt response of Congress in what is considered little less than a National emergency. It was especially pleasing that the bill had passed without modification. It is expected to reach th White House soon after noon to-morrow, and it

will immediately be approved. The Secretary of the Navy has never had any official communication on the subject, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and he has not yet issued any special instructions to the naval officers commanding the ships of the patrol force, but on the decision some time ago reached in Cabinet to carry out the findings of the Paris Tribunal, Secretary Herbert has already ordered every available ship to rendeavous at Port Townsend and Unalaska by May I, and the rough draft of the instructions is ready for his approval.

No concern is evinced by the President or Secre-

ship to rendezvous at Port Townsend and Unalaska by May I, and the rough draft of the instructions is ready for his approval.

No concern is evinced by the President or Secretary Gresham regarding the attitude of Great Britain in this matter, the assurance of hearty coperation recently received from the British Government and its evident disposition to facilitate the passage of a similar bill through Parliament being considered wholly satisfactory. But the action of Congress to-day renders the Administration to some extent almost indifferent to the action of Great Britain, as the British diplomatic officers have already conceded the accuracy of the American contention that the decision of the Paris Tribunal was final and binding upon both Nations, and Congress has in effect placed the United States in a position from which no withdrawal is possible.

This country has determined to enforce the decisions and the law, with the co-operation of all interested parties if they will assist, but to enforce the with or without such assistance; and all the force that is needed is to be provided by the assembling of twelve ships convenient to the proscribed portions of the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea.

COREAN THUGS ARRESTED IN TOKIO

Washington, April 5.-A telegram has been re-Corean political refugee of some note, has been assassinated by a fellow-countryman at Shanghal. About the same time an attempt was made upon the ife of Pak Yong, another Corean political refugee, in Tokio, the assailants being three Coreans. One them was arrested, while the others escaped to Corean Legation. The one who was taken sue Corean Legation. The one who was taken alleged that he and his companions had been commissioned by the Corean authorities to kill Pak. The Japanese Government demanded the surrender of the men who had taken refuge in the Legation, but the Corean Minister refuge to give them upplicable to the Corean Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Corean Minister that unless the fugitives were voluntarily surrendered he would be compelled to instruct the police to enter the Legation premises and to execute the warrants of arrest there. Upon this the Minister sent the men away from the Legation and they were arrested by the

BEHRING SEA BILL ASSAILED. BOMB-THROWER NOT FOUND.

ING OF THE RESTAURANT FOYOT.

A THEORY THAT IT HAD BEEN PLANNED TO BLOW UP THE SENATE CHAMBER-M. TAIL-

Paris, April 5.-The excitement caused by the explosion of a bomb in the Restaurant Foyot last front of the Palace of the Luxembourg con-

Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of than the first reports indicated. All of the windows in the postoffice, opposite the restaurant, were smashed and two immense plateglass windows in a hotel at Rue de Condé and Rue de Vaugirard, which building is separated from the

Three Anarchists who had been under arrest had been released vesterday, and the fact that the explosion occurred only a few hours afterward is regarded as significant. There are still under arrest 104 Anarchists who have been capt-

The Restaurant Foyot is badly wrecked. All the glass and crockery were destroyed, and e woodwork was torn from its fastenings and

Some of the wounded who were taken to their homes are reported to have been seriously hurt. Among them is the cashier of the restaurant, Mme. Leroux, who was badly burned. M. Taillade is suffering exeruitatingly, and constantly calls to the hospital doctor for chloral to relieve him. Little sympathy for him is expressed, as he had been an advocate of the very crime from the effects of which he is now suffering. He is now penitent, however, and is vehement in his denunciation of Anarchists and their methods. The police have made several arrests to-day, but thus far have been unable to connect any of prisoners, even remotely, with the explo-

tory, reports that examination has dis-that the explosive with which the bomb charged was nitro-benzine, together with a quantity of dynamite. It is said that only three persons were at dinner in the restaurant when the explosion occurred, which accounts for the

small number injured. London, April 5.—A dispatch from Paris says hat a bomb filled with pieces of from bullets, ic., together with a yellowish liquid, of the conetc., fogether with a yellowish infine, of the con-sistency of molasses, was found by the pollee in a street in Versailles last night, a little after the explosion in the Restaurant Foyot. The bomb which wrecked the Foyot was evidently exploded by clockwork, as the police found among the fragments of the bomb embedded in the ceiling of the restaurant a clock-wheel and a spring.

Vienna, April 5.—A bomb containing gun-powder and nails was found in the Cathedrai in Przemysł last night. The sexton extinguished the burning fuse.

It was surprising that no anarchistic attempt had previously been made against the Restaurant Poyot, which was the scene of one of the most famous the present Anarchists pretend to be avenging. It is more than probable that the "original intention of the dynamiter at Foyot's was not, as says the shows traces of the explosion." In the first place they do not exist exclusively in the imagination of those police officials whose stupidity and impotent are so much complained of by the people of Paris archists, whose existence and abominable designs and other revolutionists throughout Francismost dangerous of them go undetected, and able to blow up houses and murder inoffen The latest explosion could not have been directed

Senators do not sit usually in the evening, at the time when the explosion occurred, and their meeting hall in the Luxembourg Palace is separated from the street by a large portico. It is evidently the Restaurant Foyot that the Anarchists wanted it destroy. When the victorious army of M. There entered Paris, on May 28, 1871, after having crushed the Commune, and while the city was yet renking in blood and under the state of siege, some officer of the Versailles, or regular army, were taking their breakfast at the Restaurant Foyot. M. Millère, a Deputy of the former Chamber and a journalist, who had been a member of the Commune was seized near the restaurant, to which he was brought by his captors, the police agents. Captain Garcin, the senior officer, ordered Millère to be taken immediately to the Panthéen; the Communist was forced to kneel upon the steps of the monument and was shot dead. Since then the revolutionary papers have often called attention to the fact that Captain Garcin had been rapidly promoted from grade to grade, finally becoming Division General, and thus the memories of the tragedy at the Restaurant Foyot were kept alive in the breasts of the partisans of the Commune, a few of whom had become Anarchists.

FOR MEUNIER'S EXTRADITION

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO GET POSSESSION OF THE ANARCHIST-CHARPENTIER SENTENCED.

London, April 5 .- Meunier, the hunchback An archist, who was arrested here yesterday, was aralgned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning and remanded. Extradition proceedings looking to his return to France will be begun im-

The Anarchist Charpentier, a friend of Martial The Anarchist Charpentier, a friend of Mardain Bourdin, the Anarchist who was killed by a bomb in February, in Greenwich Park, and a noted orator in the Autonomic Club, was sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment for having in his possession a kit of burgiars' tools.

Lille, April 5.—Thirty-five Belgian Anarchists, who had been arrested in this city, were to-day condemned to expulsion from France.

CLOSE OF THE MEDICAL CONGRESS IN ROME Rome, April 5.-The closing sittings of the International Medical Congress were devoted mainly to speeches and resolutions of thanks to the Italian Government, the municipality of Rome, the various local committees and others for their hospitable reception and entertainment of the delegates. Dr. A. Jacobi, of New-York, on behalf of the United States, urged their importance and utility of the congress as a factor in cementing the friendship of the peoples represented, to the end of securing universal peace. The next congress will be held either in Mescow or St. Petersburg, To-day the delegates were entertained at a luncheon served in the Thermae of Caracalla (the Roman Baths).

More than seven thousand persons attended the luncheon. Signor Bacelli, Minister of Public Instruction, spoke briefly. He congratulated the delegates upon the success of the congress, and expressed the hope that they all might meet again in Rome. Several delegates responded in the name of the congress. After the luncheon 1,000 carrier pigesons were released, and flew away amid tremendous cheering with messages for persons throughout the Kingdom. This evening historic scenes were reproduced in several ancient ruins. The Forum, the Arch of Constantine, the Coliseum, and several ruined temples were filuminated. The crowds in the streets were enormous. ocal committees and others for their hospitable

THE KAISER TO LEAVE ABBAZIA APRIL 12. Abbazia, April 5.-The German Emperor has designated April 12 as the date of his final departure from Abbazia. He will proceed directly to Vienna, where he will remain two days. On April 15 he will go to Carlsruh, and on April 18 will arrive at Coburg, where he will remain until after the marriage of the Duke of Hesse and the daughter of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which will take place on April 19.

"EDWARD SCOTT" GIVES HIMSELF UP. London, April 5.—The voluntary surrender to the police to-day of a man who would have been an lingly important witness in the trial of Jo Alfred Monson for the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough, has revived interest in the case. The man who gave himself up is "Ted" Sweeny, who, it is who gave himself up is 'Edward Scott." the only believed, is the mysterious "Edward Scott." the only man who could successfully have corroborated or contradicted Monson's testimony. Sweeny has signed an affidavit that he visited Monson at Ardiamont on August 8 and 10, 1883, under the alias of "Scott."

SEVERAL SAMOAN CHIEFS PUNISHED. CHIEF JUSTICE IDE SENDS ONE TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS AND FINES THE

OTHERS-ANOTHER REVOLT. Berlin, April 5 .- Advices from Samoa concerning the recent troubles there and their causes say that fore him seventeen of the discontented chiefs and y had made against the Government. The chiefs

A NEW CHILIAN CABINET FORMED.

Santiago de Chili, April 5-The following Ministra

Kingston, Jamaica, March 27.-The Jamaican

THE HUNGARIAN PRESS AND THE EMPEROR Budapest, April 5.—The Hungarian newspapers editors fear, may have misinterpreted their mourn

BRAVES AND PALEFACES BATTLING,

MANY EILLED IN THE FIGHTING ALONG THE WASHITA RIVER, INDIAN TERRITORY.

El Reno, O. T., April 5.—The military authorities at Fort Reno have received further information of the Indian outbreak in C County in Oklahoma. The number of killed and wounded in the fist enother and trustworthy sources does not agree with these figures, and is at least twelve hours later. William Delesdenier, a trader at Sener, a point thirty-five miles from the origin of the trouble, ports came to his place by the Indians on Sunday night, when they purchased 2,000 rounds of ammunition and took to the band in the fight. The settlers, Delesdenier says, are collecting at Sener, and they have now a company of about 175 men under arms. of the trouble. The Indians engaged are t the band of Whiriwind, as at first believed, but are followers of Red Moon. The location of the fight is on the Washita River, about 115 miles west of

El Reno.

Delendenier and a party of settlers went to the scene of the fighting on Monday night and found that fifteen of the Indians and about as many of the whites had been killed. It was impossible to get the names of those killed. The Indians are all armed with Winchesters, and have plenty of ammunition. The Indians from other parts of the armed with Winchesters, and have plenty of ammunition. The Indians from other parts of the reservation have hastened to join Red Moon in his contest, and he now has about 150 men in the fighting band that is moving up the Washita River.

A skirmish occurred between a band of Indians and some white men at a point about thirty miles from the cantonment, the Indians being on the move to join Reil Moon. The bodies of two winds with the mount of indians killed or wounded was not known. This information was brought in, but the number of Indians killed or wounded was not known. This information was brought in by Clarence Trent, a horseman, who has just arrived from that point, having ridden ninety-five miles to bring the information. The cantonment is not burned, as reported, and it is strongly guarded by the people who have gone there for safety. All the Cheyennes from that locality have joined Red Moon's band. The settlers are nearly all former cattle owners and cowboys.

Troop B has followed Troop K to the scene of the trouble. The battle, say couriers, still continues. When Troop B reached the scene a hot skirmish was in progress. The soldiers, took a hand, and one white man and four braves were added to the list of dead. The latest rumor is that the Indians are gathering in large numbers. There is a possibility of a brief, but bloody war. It is claimed that if the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who number several thousand. Colonel George Purington, commander at Fort Reno, says the cause of the outbreak was the killing of an Indian by two white men in a quarrel over the ownership of a pony.

Washington, April 5.—The Commissioner of Indian

Washington, April 5.-The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following telegram from Captain A. E. Woodsen, acting Indian agent at El Reno, Oklahoma, regarding the trouble between the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians and the cattle-

en: Courier arrived with report from Upper Washita "Courier arrived with report from Upper Washita stating that on the 1st inst., in an altercation between the Indian Chief Hill and W. S. Breeding and T. S. Carter, at Indian Camp, on Panther Creek, Chief Hill was shot twice by Breeding and mortally wounded. He then got his gun and shot Breeding twice, killing him, and fired another shot at Carter, breaking his arm. The Indians are all peaceably disposed, and were at the time living on their allotments and engaged in farming, but fears are now entertained that this affair will cause them to collect again in bands. Troops under command of Captain Hunter have been dispatched to the scene of the trouble. Whites are greatly excited, and newspaper reports of the affair are greatly exaggerated."

Commissioner Browning does not believe the

Commissioner Browning does not believe the trouble will be continued, as such affairs are of frequent occurrence between the Indians and cattleRIOTOUS MOBS SUBDUED.

COKE STRIKERS LESS UNRULY. LAWLESSNESS SUPPRESSED BY SHER-

IFFS' DEPUTIES. STRIKE LEADERS IN JAIL-WHOLESALE AR-ERS-TURBULENT CROWDS MARCHING

TO AND FRO THROUGH THE

Pittsburg, April 5.-A correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs the following from Uniontown, Penn.: What was designed to be the greatest strike ever known to the Connelisville coke region has completely petered out, and there is not now left enough of the recent upcreditable death struggle to a labor dispute. The train as it passed before reaching Connellsville, mutinous demagogues who fatten on disaster and who feed best while their pitiable dupes law administered in heroic doses by courageous connected with the killing of Paddock. He officials. As a result L. R. Davis, District President of the United Mine Workers' Association, Daniel Derby, Secretary of the Association, and 136 of their ignorant and dangerous followers are now crowded into the new jail here, charged

with killing Joseph H. Paddock, chief engineer

of the H C Frick Company.

While the officials of Fayette County have been industrious in their efforts to suppress the rampant savagery of the striking outlaws, and have succeeded in bringing at least into the shadow of crimit als in Pennsylvania. Desmond and Mc-Sloy were both dangerous Anarchists. Both have been imprisoned several times since they inflicted themselves upon this region, eleven years day. They are now dodging justice behind the ignorant, but remarkably willing tools. They are reported to have left this region, but the authori-

eight dead Hungarians were found in a trench founded, as was also the report that the citi-

There was no time during the four days of this trouble when the situation seemed more critical men divided up into six distinct bodies, were rest of Davis and Darby. Almost immediately there was a decided break in the ranks, and before an hour the march was entirely abanealed their weapons, and, subdued and humbled, they sought their miserable homes, probably to brood over their defeat until some dangerous demagogue inspired them to another ghost dance

One hundred additional men were sworn in as deputies to-day, and were distributed to points throughout the region. The Westmoreland County Sheriff also added many more men to County Sheriff also added many more men or his army of deputies as a precautionary measure. About forty more Hungarians were arrested by the Fayette County deputies during the day. The entire 138 rioters were inspected this evening in the fail, and about twenty of them were identified as having been present when Paddock was killed. The time for giving Davis and Darby a-hearing has not yet been fixed.

COKE WORKS TO RESUME.

If the strike is broken, as new appears, the works in the region will resume on Saturday. All the coke works between Scottdale south to Fair Chance have been idle since yesterday morning. Some few of the more rebellious strikers say they have abandoned their fight only since the operators abandoned their efforts to make coke. They contend the fight will be renewed when an effort is made to start the works again. The operators and the authorities are confident no further trouble will occur, and it has been announced to-night that a meeting of miners will be held at Scottdale on Saturday to officially declare the strike off. There is talk to-night that the court will summon a special Grand Jury at once and will require that the cases of the alleged murderers be disposed of at the earliest possible time, instead of keeping the unfortunates crowded in the prison until the regular term of court in June.

Coroner John A. Batton to-day impanelled a jury to inquire into the killing of Joseph H. Paddock. After viewing the mutilated body, the inquest was adjourned to be resumed after all those known to have taken part in the killing are arrested. The people of the region are feeling more comfortable to-night. They seem to be discussing mentally the strikers and strikes. It is cussing mentally the strikers and strikers. A greed that something is radically wrong here. Connellsville, Penn., April 5.—John McSloy, who is wanted on the charge of being an accomplice in the murder of J. H. Paddock yesterday left town to-night when he learned that the officers were searching for him. Conflicting reports concerning the next move to be made by the strikers follow each other so readly that no one except those connected with

Conflicting reports concerning the next move to be made by the strikers follow each other so rapidly that no one except those connected with the strike know what will happen next. In the northern section of the region meetings are being held, and the strikers are gathering ostensibly for the purpose of marching to some of the works, while south of this place the mobs are dispersing and the strikers returning to their homes. The mob of 1,200 strikers that closed the Hill Farm and Dunbar Works, at Dunbar, this afternoon, met immediately afterward, and voted to move on the Standard works of the Frick Company, at Mount Pleasant, the largest plant in the region. After marching a short distance in the region. After marching a short distance they received word from the leaders informing them that a delegate convention will be held saturday to fix upon plans for the future policy of the strike. The order was also accompanied by the request to delay the march a few

panied by the request to delay the march a few hours at least. Another meeting was held and the strikers agreed to awalt further instructions. A third meeting was held, and it was decided to move on Rainey's Paul works, near Vanderbilt. The activity to-night in the vicinity of Dunbar, Elm Grove and Adelaide works indicates that Vanderbilt and vicinity will be the scene of some lively times to-morrow. Rainey's officials announce that all their plants in the Vanderbilt region will be started in the morning. James Coburn & Sons have made a similar announcement concerning their Nellie and Clarissa works. They have applied to Sheriff Wilhelm for 100 deputies for the protection of their plants. A large number of deputies are also stationed at the Rainey plants in that vicinity. Late developments indicate that the strikers will resist the attempt to start these works. They are col-

lecting at the Trotter and Lelsenring works from the southern end of the region. CHARGED WITH PADDOCK'S MURDER.

Uniontown, Penn., April 5.-President L. R. Davis, of the Mine Workers' Association, was brought to jail this morning, charged with the murder of Superintendent Joseph Paddock, of the Frick Company, who was brutally killed yesterday. Davis was arrested at Scottdale, at 11 o'clock last night, within a stone's throw of the strikers' camp. Davis turned pale when the Sheriff told him h was wanted for complicity in the murder of Padlike to flee to the camp of the strikers. Davis was wearing a light overcoat when arrested. One of the leaders of the rioters who killed Paddock wore a light overcoat. Davis said he got on the train at Connellsville, at 3:10 o'clock yesterday, and that he was not with the murderers itary operations" and the extravagances of his of Paddock. It is suggested that he could have remained in hiding at Davidson, where Paddock's murder occurred, and jumped on the

Davis said he was sorry for yesterday's occurrences, but the foreign element could not be controlled. He feels certain that he cannot be will ask for a habeas corpus hearing at once and expects to be discharged on bail. The general feeling among the more intelligent strikers is that they cannot win against so much feeling as has been stirred up against them by yesterday's troubles, together with the unpropitious time for a strike. The foreign element, however, nothing daunted, and any further

bleodshed will be caused by them.

In view of the fact that Davis is in jati, the Strikers' Executive Board to-day elected Alexander Markly president of the organization, Owander Markly president of the organization. Ow-ing to the crowded condition of the fall the county commissioners will apply for an extra session of court to try the strikers under arrest. This morning, about 9 o'clock, a mob of 1,600 strikers raided the Hill Farm works at Dunbar

strikers raided the Hill Farm works at Dunbar and drove the men from the yards, and brought them out of the mines. They were then forced to fall in line and march to Dunbar, where a big meeting was held. It was decided that nothing further in the raiding line will be done until Monday. This action is in view of the delegate convention to be held at Scottdale Saturday to consider the advisability of declaring the strike off.

Secretary Darby, when arrested, was attempting to get ball for Davis.

Secretary Darby, when arressed, ing to get bail for Davis.

The expected attack on the Moyers' plant last night did not take place, but the situation in that vicinity is not relieved because of the belief that the inevitable has only been delayed. Moyer works were running full this morning. The men works were running full this morning. The men

works were running full this morning. The men are working under gunrd of armed deputies. The first listurbance at Moyer occurred about 10 o'clock this morning, but was soon quieted. A crowd of Hungarians, including men and women, became hofsterous at the company store, but were promptly arrested by the deputies. Sixty deputies were on duty at Moyer throughout the night, but at \$ o'clock this morning twenty-five were refleved from duty to take needed rest.

Mount Pleasant, Penn. April 5.—Sheriff McCann had his first encounter with the coke strikers to-day. The 300 or more Slavs from Fayette County, who camped near Scottdale last Fayette County, who camped near Scottdale last night, moved into Westmoreland County this yette County, who westmoreland County that in moved into Westmoreland County that in ing, and after scaring McClure's men at annelly away from the plant, they headed for ourt. Pleasant. Sheriff McCann, with fifty puties, met the marchers at West Overton, where miles south. No attempt was made to incree miles south. No attempt was made to incree miles south.

three miles south. No attempt was made to interfere with the strikers. The deputies, falling in at their rear, followed them into town, arriving at 11 o'clock. After announcing a mass-meeting for 2 o'clock, the strikers dispersed. The meeting did not take place, however, as at 1 o'clock the strikers fell into line and started south, crossing into Fayette County at 4 o'clock. Everything is quiet here to-night. The southwest people are evidently confident, as they have ordered 120 additional ovens in blast at Morewood and Alice, which will leave but 470 of the company's 1,200 ovens idle. Sheriff McCann is in command of the guards at Morewood to-night, and says if the threatened a tack is made, he is prepared to repel it.

NO CALL FOR TROOPS.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 5 (Special).-Governor attison to-night said that he had not received up a 19 o'clock any letter or dispatch from the Sheriffs of Payette or Westmoreland countles asking for troops to be sent to the scene of the riots in those countles. The Governor said that all his advices lead him to believe that the strike will quiet down under the vigorous measures taken by the local authorities.

PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS.

COMMITTEE, WILL HAVE 102 REPRESENTA-

TIVES, THE DEMOCRATS 6. Providence, April 5 (Special).—The returns from the entire State give Brown (Rep.), for Governor, 28,844; Baker (Dem.), 22,691; Metcalf (Pro.), 2,192; Baylor (Socialist-Labor), 598; Burlingame (People's), 221; plurality for Brown, 6,153. Had the old provision is to majorities been in force he would still have

The Republican candidates for the other offices were elected with pluralities as follows: Edwin R. Milen, for Lieutenant-Governor, 6,682; Charles P. Bennett, for Secretary of State, 9,507; Edward C. Jouhols, for Attorney-General, 6,273; Samuel Clark, or General Treasurer, 9,321.

The city of Providence joined all the other cities in the State by giving Brown 19,011 votes to Baker's 7,795. This carried in the entire Republican Assembly ticket. The stiting members are all Demorats. The only places in the State which have Democratic pluralities were West Greenwich. Costh Smithfield and New-Shoreham, small country owns where knowledge of the Wilson bill has not ret penetrated.

The Legislature is practically unanimously Republican. The Senate stands; Republicans, 33; Democrats, 3; on joint ballot: Republicans, 192; Demorats, 5. for Lieutenant-Governor, 6,652; Charles P.

crats, 8.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr.
Carvin, Democrat, who was defeated yesterday,
and who ascribed his defeat to the failure of Congress to pass tariff legislation, introduced a resolution requesting the United States Senate to expedite such legislation. His party associates ridiculed the resolution and he finally withdrew it.

CLARKE COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

THE SWINDLING BROKER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY FROM CHICAGO-SCHEDULES OF THE FIRM.

The inventory and schedules of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob, the firm of brokers who were obliged to sus-pend by the wrongdoing of Herman Clarke, one of the partners, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. An assignment was made to John Hur The liabilities of the firm are estimated at ter. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$17.855, the nominal assets at \$27.834.67 and the actual assets at \$2.118.38. There are other liabilities which are in litigation. Herman Clarke owes the firm \$24.946.47. This is included in the nominal assets, but is not considered good.

Clarke arrived in this city yesterday in charge of Detective-Sergeant Doran. He was arrested in Chicago. He went to Virginia early in March, before his work was discovered. He has been travelling about ever since.

hout ever since. Clarke was arraigned before Judge Cowing in cheeral Sessions in the afternoon. Lewis Stuyseant Chanler appeared as his counsel. He pleaded at guilty, but seemed to be much affected by his sition. Judge Cowing fixed bail at \$8,000. No mission appeared and Clarke was taken to the comba.

Tombs.

The two indictments against Clarke cover his transactions with the firm of Counselman & Day, in which it is alleged that he had swindled them and that he had done it to conceal larcenies and to misappropriate money belonging to the firm of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob. The larceny of thirty shares of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company is also charged.

A THEATRE PROPERTY LEASED.

Frederick F. Proctor, the well-known theatre wner, has leased the property on the south side of Fifty-ninth-st., ninety-five feet west of Third-ave. from Francis J. Schnugg, for a term of five years, at a rental of \$20,000 a year, and with the privilege of renewing the lease at an increase of \$4,000 at the expiration of the five years. A fireproof theatre is building on the property. It will be built similar in style to Koster & Blal's, and will have a roof garden.

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS COME FROM At Ellis Island, in the month of March, 14,376 immigrants were landed. year 28,073 were landed. In the same month last year 28,073 were landed. Of the immigrants landed last month, 3,505 came from Italy, 2,132 from Germany, 1,873 from Austro-Hungary, 1,787 from Russia, 1,155 from Sweden, 754 from Norway, 792 from Ireland and 582 from England.

MR. BELTZHOOVER GAINING STRENGTH. Carlisle, Penn., April 5.—Congressman Beltzhoover rested well last night, but he suffers severely from hard coughing spells. His physician stated this evening that he was gaining strength every day. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION THAT BROUGHT TILLMAN TO POWER.

A STATE TORN BY POLITICAL AND PERSONAL ANTAGONISMS OF A DEPTH AND INTENSITY UNKNOWN IN ANY OTHER COMMON-

THE FUTURE.

for TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Columbia, S. C., April 5.-In many of its asspects South Carolina's "insurrection" of March 31-April 3 lends itself to treatment as one of the foolish season's appropriate jokes. But the opera-bouffe quality of Governor Tillman's "miladministration of martial law should not blind the judicious observer to the general irritation and inflammability of public feeling in this State, which threaten at any moment to find vent in outbreaks of a far more serious char-

acter than the trifling street brawl which proved

to be the ending as well as the beginning of the

recent "war." Whether it be through the continued enforcement of the Dispensary law, or through some other equally radical measure of administration and personal antagonism existing between the two factions which now divide the South Carolina Democracy seems certain, sooner or later, to find relief in some violent encounter in which perimental "insurrection" may be turned by both sides to advantageous use. From this point of view the recent occurrences here and at Daronstrated at once the depth and bitterness of the opposition within the State to the Governor's administrative programme, and the total worthlessness of the State militia as an agency to enforce that programme against serious popular

The defection of fully half the militia on the first call to arms shows only too plainly the extent of the revolt within the State against the methods and purposes of the present Executive and there is nothing in the character of the Governor and of his supporters to warrant the belief that the policy of the State government for the next six months will tend in any degree to allay public irritation or induce a more general and cheerful submission to the unpopular

FOUNDED IN A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The conditions which impel this increasingly ent Populistic experiment with the liquor laws They are a legacy from another generation, and can be understod only by a study of the remarkpletely revolutionized the political life of the State. Briefly summarized, the history of this revolution is one of the absolute transfer of political power from a rich and cultivated though narrow oligarchy, faithful to the tradisions and manners of antebellum times, to as rude and unlettered a democracy as ever achieved control of any American State. It seems a long journey from the highbred and polished Carolinians, under the spell of whose sanguine and fervid oratory the State passed its secession ordinance in 1861, and who reappeared still vigorous and dominant in 1877, with the expulsion of the "carpet bag" administration, to the slouched-hat and homespun leaders who now direct the fortunes of the commonwealth. But the transition which began with Governor Till-man's first election in 1890 has been as rapid as it has been complete; and there are as few traces to-day of the rule of a traditional political aristocracy in South Carolina as fingat be ex-pected to be found of a similar rule in Colorado

r Kansas. or Kansas.

Governor Tillman's rise to power has, in fact, upset every political tradition of the older South Carolina. Before the war and in the early years of the Hampton "restoration" the seaboard and central sections of the State dominated its polities. The cities of Charleston and Columbia and ties. The cities of Charleston and Columbia and the rich planting interests which lay in the great section lying between them naturally assumed and maintained a supremacy in State affairs which remained unquestioned. The upland counties of the northwest, inferior in population, cultivated by "poor white farmers" as well as by black labor, and sluggish in political ambition, were looked down upon as the section of the least important and intelligent, and were accordingly neglected in all matters of political preferment. Calhoun, indeed, whose extraordinary talents and political usefulness raised him easily above all prejudices of locality, came from the uplands of the State; but by tradition, custom and acceptance, power in the Commonwealth fell chiefly into the hands of the more aristocratic leaders of the central and seaboard regions.

FOLLOWED THE SUPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO From the end of the war until the seating of Hampton as Governor in 1877, all normal political conditions in the State were overthrown, but with the return of the white minority to power, the old order was naturally sought to be restored. Under the stress of a continual effort to suppress the vote of the negro majority, only a partial re-adjustment could be made; and it was not until some time in the eightles that the State Democ-sory achieved tranquility enough to allow diracy achieved tranquility enough to allo visions of interest to spring up within party

adjustment could be made; and it was not manasome time in the eighties that the State Democracy achieved tranquility enough to allow divisions of interest to spring up within party lines.
With the gradual suppression of the negro vote
as a factor in State elections and the establishment not only of an electorate based on the white
vote alone, but of a State Democratic organization based on the actual strength of the white
voters in each county, the hitherto neglected upland counties found their political power unexpectedly and enormously increased. Having a
much sparser negro population than the lower
sections, the northwest gained proportionately in
representation in political conventions and there
seemed to be lacking only a determined and asgressive leadership to wrest the control of the
State organization from the long-favored central
and southern sections and establish the Democracy of the up-counties.

As the permanent dominant faction in State
politics, this leadership soon disclosed itself.
Sometime about 1886 or 1887, the present Governor of South Carolina, then an obscure delegate from one of the northwestern counties, appeared in a State Democratic convention in this
city to demand a certain nomination in this
city to demand a certain nomination in the interests of the white farmers of his section. The
convention, controlled by the old-time State
managers, would not listen to his pleadings and
refused his request. "I shall come back and
the next time you will listen to me," he is reported to have replied, as all great men, rebuffed
at first and subsequently successful, have an
ex-post facto habit of doing. The future Governor did come back repeatedly, and when he
came in 1896 he was accompanied by enough
regularly elected Democratic delegates to give
him the nomination for the Governorship, to
which he had long aspired. His success had
been won on peculiarly original lines. Taking
advantage of the rapid spread in 1888 and 1889
of the ideas associated with the Farmers' Al TILLMAN'S DESTROYING WARFARE.

Proclaiming his allegiance to the Populistic platform adopted at Ocala, he began in 1890 a bitter and destructive warfare upon the existing Democratic organization, assailing the old political aristocracy of the State as corrupt, incompetent and flagrantly hostile to every interest of the agricultural classes. The conservative managers struggled to make head against this fire of criticism, appealing to the sense of party loyalty, the pride of State traditions and all the loyalty, the pride of State traditions and all the memories and sentiments associated with the War of the Rebellion. But so skilfully had every prejudice of the "poor white" against the recognized aristocracy, of the countrymen against the city population, of the illiterate farmer against the mercantile and professional classes been played upon by the demagogle orators of the Alliance movement, that the political catchwords of the older days fell flat in the ears of the rural voters. In the political crash of